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CIRCULATION
WEEK ENDING JULY 31st, 1920
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MORE THAN ELECTING A PRESIDENT

While we talk about electing a president and rally around the two names of Harding and Cox, it is well to remember that this is not merely a campaign for the election of one or the other. It is to determine whether for the next four years we shall have a return to representative government as defined by the constitution, or whether we shall struggle along further under the autocracy that has distinguished the Wilson administration.

Senator Harding freely admits that he is not big enough to run the whole government alone. President Wilson with whom the democratic candidate, Governor Cox, finds himself "as one," has not hesitated to lay down rules for the world and insist that they were the product of such super-wisdom that it was only men of small minds who would not accept them.

Senator Harding is against one-man government and believes in party responsibility. He would choose a cabinet of competent men and make the vice president a real factor in the government. He wants no rubber-stamp alliance and subservience. The logic of this kind of policy requires that Mr. Harding be given authority as head of the executive branch of the government, he should also be given the cooperation of a congress controlled by members of his party. This means real work by those who vote for Senator Harding to elect also republican members to the senate and house of representatives.

DRY LAW SHORT OF FUNDS
From the internal authorities at Washington comes the complaint that the enforcement of prohibition is hampered by lack of funds. The tiny little appropriation of \$4,500,000 they find is insufficient. In Virginia alone they suspect the existence of 30,000 illicit stills, and special drives in big cities are sporadic and do not satisfy the friends of the law who ask why the enforcement officers does not do more effective work. The answer is "lack of funds."

It's a big job to watch thousands of miles of border between Mexico and the United States and Canada and the United States. It's another big job to watch all our ports, big and little, and every vessel, big and little, that comes in. But the real work comes in poking into twenty million kitchens and as many saloons to see that no fermentation beyond one-half of one per cent. has gone on. That difficulty was partially solved by the special order on "fruit juices," which established the rule of reason without regard to the nature.

Of course Uncle Sam is rich enough to pay a million spies salaries at the expense of 50,000,000 non-spies. But he isn't going to do it. Even as it is there's a shortage of funds. Meanwhile, saloons, while fevered, are not suppressed though that was the end in view that advocates of the prohibition law had owners may not do so much in volume of business, as compared with former times but they get fabulous prices, and many of them confess that they never made so much money before in their lives. The decreased volume of business costs, while the higher prices add to profits. This virtual floating of the law cannot go on forever. It might be stopped by exempting the million spies, or better by exempting the home and firm from invasion and then really stopping the illegal sales of liquor, through the use of the present force of officers, properly handled. This is what men have favored prohibition had most in their minds, a genuine uncomplicated anti-alcohol movement.

FIGHT ON THE CLOSED SHOP
The Chicago federation of labor proposes to lock horns with the United States chamber of commerce on the question of the closed shop. With that end in view the federation has authorized its president to appoint a committee of fifteen for the purpose of "actively going to battle with the United States chamber of commerce on the closed shop proposition" and of devising means for preventing open shops. Certain principles seem to have been clearly established and have their bearing at the outset of such a fight. One of them, which is fundamental in its application, is that no American citizen can be forced to join a union, or any other organization, under penalty of not being allowed to work because of his failure to do so. Should employers and employees choose to maintain the closed shop, that's their right, but no employer can legally be required to do so nor can he

legally be required to discharge employees simply because they are not members of a union, neither can he be forbidden to employ them for that reason. It cannot be said that any society is a free society where these principles are denied. If, in any trade, all the men in that trade were organized, there would be no such thing as a closed shop, for there would be no one against whom it could be closed. But if there are men who for reasons satisfactory to themselves, do not see fit to join the union, that is their right, and the assertion of that right can not be held to deny them that other right to make a living at their trade. Yet this would be the effect of the compulsory enforcement of the closed shop principle. It is suggested that both parties to the controversy inform themselves concerning the law of the case. Nothing can be more important than the maintenance of American liberty, and of the institutions that protect it. This is the point which it is really necessary to keep in mind for it is one on which there must be general agreement.

MORE COERCION FOR IRELAND
Premier Lloyd George's new measure of coercion which he proposes to apply to Ireland quite exceeds in repressive features anything to which Ireland has been subjected in some time. Worst among these is the opportunity to apply it with favoritism and with no guarantee of uniformity.

Iron rule from Dublin castle is to take the place of the law of the land. The military courts will handle all offenses, trial by jury will be virtually abolished and the habeas corpus will be suspended, while ex post facto application of the law is instituted. A sharp line is drawn between Ulster and the rest of the troubled land for many of the features of the new measure do not apply to Ulster at all.

Two notable regulations for the government of Ireland are recalled by this new emergency measure, which in many respects is not unlike them. The first was in the Crimes Bill of 1881 and the second the Crimes Bill of the following year, both under Gladstone as prime minister. Three years later the Irishmen at Westminster upset the British ministry and brought about a change of heart in Gladstone.

But coercion under Gladstone's plan failed to put the land league out of business although the police were made rent collectors and Mr. Parnell was arrested for advocating non-payment of rent. Coercion inflicted vast wrongs upon the Irish people without helping the landlords much except in multiplying evictions, while holdings were not easily rented again.

Home rule and land reform have since then continued to be the keynote of Irish discussion, but are now replaced by the one watchword of the Sinn Féiners, which is independence. Bad as the state of violence may have been in the 80's, it is admittedly worse now than ever before, and there is intolerance on both sides, though this may not be so readily admitted. Lloyd George might well have taken heed of the results of coercion once tried before and would have better done some parleying before he resorted to his proposed drastic measures.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Only one more day to wait for that Cox acceptance speech.

Increased passenger fares don't interest the side-door Pullman travelers.

It's a neck-and-neck race between high wages and high living expenses.

The army white wash brush has begun its official course in the Bergdoll draft dodger case.

Syria is the latest of the small nations to put its hand into the grab-bag of self-determination.

One worry is off our minds. Debs says that prison is the place for him with which many will agree.

How Emma Goldman must miss seeing her name in the papers, now that she is submerged in soviet Russia.

Senator Harding leaves no doubt as to what he would do to Article X by what he said in his latest front porch talk.

For those who cannot get a day at the seashore a day in the garden would furnish quite a respectable coat of tan.

Riding in a Pullman should soon be as much proof of a millionaire pocket-book as owning a cellar of private stock.

It's safe to predict that all the bow babies who are named after the next president will carry the name of an Ohio man.

A large feminine contingent is waiting with bated breath to see whether Tennessee will exhibit the reputed southern chivalry.

The poet who wrote the line "Man wants but little here below" would probably see the needs of revision if he were living now.

Mayor Lunn of Schenectady found to his sorrow that the Tammany steam roller was in good working condition at the New York state convention.

New York has just bought a silver fleet of taxicabs to provide automobile service for city officials. Mayor Hylan's opponents say that the silver is a suitable emblem for his administration.

Should we have to raise another army, most of the world war privates would insist that the rank and file be made up of profiteers, draft dodgers, shipyard workers, second lieutenants and colonels.

HIS CONSTANT TRAGEDY

"I wish to talk about furnaces," said the Hyde Park man violently as he shoved down into the seat beside him a friend from Woodlawn just as the train pulled out. "I can begin most anywhere, but I cannot tell you where I will stop. Of course, time eventually will end my power of speech and motion, but before then I feel that I can get in several good licks."

"I read everything there is to be said concerning furnaces in a beautiful blue, red and pink folder sent me by the manufacturers," protested the Woodlawn man irritably. "I'm not interested in them."

"All men are interested in furnaces," insisted the Hyde Park man. "You can't tell when you may have one thrust upon you and I am sure I can convince you that the fellow who wrote that folder suffered a terrible shortage in language."

"I'm not turned pale and when I announced last fall that I should try to get along without the furnace man. She asked immediately whether our fire insurance was paid up and I in the next breath moaned that she knew we should all freeze to death and perish in our tracks. She said when the populace burst in and found the family right in their chairs about the breakfast table it would be too sad for anything. She didn't seem to appreciate in the least the heroism of a man, cut out for an easy chair and a magazine, choosing of his own free will to shovel ashes and turn dampers up and down and wonder which way meant what."

"In fact, if it were not for Imogene the furnace and I should probably have come to amicable arrangements, but she always insisted on remembering the thing when I had managed to forget it comfortably, and if there is anything calculated to make you loathe a duty it is to have it crammed down your throat. Whenever I have finished talking and shaving and have got into my immaculate white shirt and my speckless evening clothes and am as pure as a lily and look it, and the taxi has just chugged up to the door, right then Imogene invariably begins in gathering her furs about her and, picking up her gloves, to ask whether I have remembered to fix the furnace before we leave."

"Of course I haven't fixed the furnace and by this time that woman ought to know it. I had meant to run down

an entente which disavowed on the part of each of the contracting parties any aggressive tendency in either China or Korea. The treaty made an offensive and defensive alliance between the two powers. Its scope was extended to include East Asia generally, and pledged the signatories to come to each other's armed assistance in the event of their rights in these regions being assailed by any other power. That treaty was signed in 1902, and the most memorable incident in its modern career.

That Passport!—Complaints continue to reach us of the little lets and hindrances experienced by those intrepid voyagers who are taking their holidays abroad in the matter of their passport. One correspondent who has just returned from a short holiday spent mostly in Switzerland gives a list of the fees he had to pay while traveling from place to place—London via 5 shillings; Lausanne, 8 francs; Chateau, 2 francs; Brig, 2 francs; Locarno, 8 francs; Lucerne, 3 francs; Locarno, 8 francs; on the other hand, no fees were demanded, the visa in London being considered sufficient.

Fragile Money.—Germany's idea of replacing small paper money by porcelain currency is at least original. The advantage that china money will possess is that it can be easily washed. But it can scarcely be other than brittle, and "broke" in relation to financial instability will acquire a new meaning.

The Pope's Promise.—Cardinal Bourne will take a leading part in a ceremony recently seen in this country—the solemn blessing of a new abbey. The new abbey is that of Right Rev. Alfred Kindersley, O. S. B., the prior who becomes first abbot of Belmont in Herefordshire, the latest English Benedictine house to be promoted to abbatial rank. Abbot Kindersley is the son of a well known member of the Indian civil service, and was educated at Downside. In the Bull raising Belmont monastery into an abbey the pope has promised, in recognition of the services of the Benedictine Order, that among the Catholic bishops of England there shall "always be one of the sons of Saint Benedict."

Paths of Progress.—There could be no better example of the diversity of roads to advancement which lie open to the Englishman of ability and ambition in these days than that afforded by the case of Sir Matthew Nathan, the new governor of Queensland. Bred a soldier, he served with distinction on the Nile and elsewhere. Then he became secretary to the colonial defence committee, to which followed the governorship

of the king and queen and Princess Mary visit Tynwald Hill during their tour of the Isle of Man; they will see an historic but not an impressive spot. There will the royal visitors find the "ascend" a tiring process, for the famous hill, on which the laws of the island are promulgated, cannot claim a great altitude.

It is not even a natural feature, but an artificial circular mound a few feet high, which is ascended by steps. The name is derived from the island's legislature, both branches of which—the council and the house of keys—assemble on the hill every year to hear the bills which they have passed promulgated before they become law.

Anglo-Japanese Alliance.—The Anglo-Japanese treaty, which is to be referred to the league of nations, was entered into in September 1911. It had been preceded three and a half years earlier by

FACTS REGARDING THE CARE OF THE BABY
By U. S. Public Health Service.
FIRST AID AND HOME REMEDIES.
First Aid Cabinet.
A properly equipped first-aid cabinet is a necessity in every home and imperative where there are small children. First aid remedies should be placed in a small cabinet out of reach of children's fingers. Supplies should be replaced as often as necessary.
The following list will contain everything that is needed for ordinary emergencies:
Two-ounce bottle each of glycerine and tincture green soap.
One-ounce bottle each of tinctures of iodine, peppermint, glycerine with phenol (5 per cent), and soda-mint tablets.
One tube each of zinc ointment and vaseline.
One-half pint each of olive oil, milk of magnesia and mineral oil.
One medicine dropper.
One clinical thermometer.
One nasal and throat spray.
One hot-water bag.
One fountain syringe with rectal tip.
One bulb syringe.
One small-size roll surgeons' adhesive plaster.
One small-size package sterilized gauze.
One small-size package sterilized absorbent cotton.
One-half dozen assorted sizes sterilized bandages.
One card safety pins.
One package of needles.
One package toothpicks.
One nail or hand brush.
One small pair of scissors.
In addition to the above supplies, the first-aid cabinet should contain a first aid manual—(see Red Cross text book or any standard manual). Every woman, especially one having the care of small children, should learn the use of the clinical thermometer and bedpan, to give an enema, to massage or to bathe and dress a patient in bed, to bandage and to give first aid in emergencies.
Sick Room: If it is possible to provide it, every home should contain one sunny bedroom with plain or washable walls and furniture, without carpets or draperies, that can be used as an isolation sick room in case of illness or emergency.
Burns or Scalds: For other than small and light burns, send for a physician. The child may die from shock.
Emergency treatment: Remove clothing by cutting where necessary. Avoid dirty ointments or oils because of the danger of infection. Apply to burn as quickly as possible several layers of soft cloth wet with solution of baking soda. Keep air away from burn. As soon as pain is allayed, apply zinc oxide ointment and bandage.

ELVITA PILLS

FOR WEAK AND NERVOUS PEOPLE
Enrich the Blood, Strengthen the Nerves, Build Up Physical Power, Give Vigor and Nervous Tired Out, Despondent People. Send for a Free Box.
Elvita Pills have stood the test for 50 years. Thousands praise them for run down conditions, general debility, nervous prostration, nervous weakness, nervous exhaustion, mental depression and unstrung nerves caused by the influenza or from over-indulgence in alcohol, tobacco or excesses of any kind.
Write today for this valuable medicine, send 10 cents to pay postage and we will send by mail only a sealed package sufficient for one week's treatment.
Elvita Capsules, for inflammation of the bladder and kidneys, prostration, ELVITA DRUG CO., 2 Tremont Row, Boston, Mass.
The Famous Elvita Remedies sold at all first-class drug stores.—Adv.

of the gold coast, of Hong Kong, and of Natal. Then came a complete new career as secretary to the post office, followed by the great office of chairman of inland revenue. Again a change, and he became Irish under-secretary, to return now to his old career of imperial governor.—London Chronicle.

Subway For Tokio.
Tokio is to have a subway, the first in Japan, a charter for which has just been granted. This is part of a big plan for improvements in transportation facilities in Tokio and Osaka which will involve the expenditure of many millions of dollars. The decision of the authorities to undertake these improvements has followed bitter complaints of poor service.

Owing to the increasing population the street cars of Tokio are so overcrowded that it is a common sight to see passengers hanging dangerously from the platforms, while public taxicabs are insufficient to meet the demand. Tokio will spend \$10,000,000 in street improvement.

A bigger project is under way for improving Osaka which Japanese often call the "Manchester of Japan" because it is the chief center of the country's cotton industry. The proposed improvement of the streets alone will cost about \$75,000,000. A new harbor is being built which will cost about \$20,000,000.

Fifty per cent. of Osaka's manufactured products are moved through the canals of the city and more will be dug. Fifty million dollars will be expended in constructing a modern sewage system.
Tokio and Osaka, like New York, London and Paris, lack lodgings for the people. It is quite impossible to hire either a "foreign-style" or Japanese home in Tokio. Hence the suburbs are constantly extending.

The city of Osaka covers an area of fourteen square miles which is expected to be trebled when the project of greater Osaka is carried out. The population of 2,000,000 is increasing rapidly.
In Tokio and Osaka, as in New York, house rents are going up constantly and food is ever rising.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

The Smoke Tax of England.
Manchester.—The effect of smoke on the health, wealth and happiness of the people of Manchester has been a subject of inquiry in Manchester for eight years, and the injurious effects have been summarized in a recent report by the air pollution advisory board to the city council.
The introduction to the report states that "it would be difficult to cite any one cause so productive of loss both moral, mental and material as the smoke evil."
The report shows that not only is

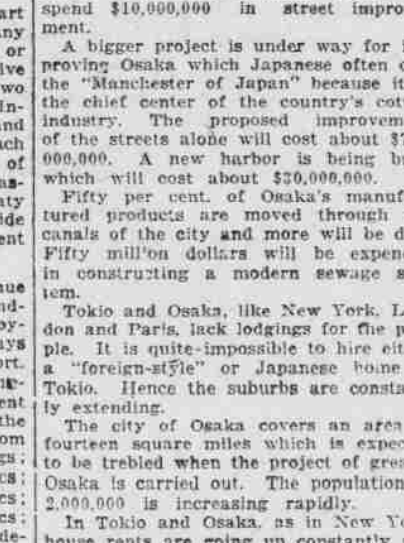
WATCH OUR WINDOWS

black smoke itself a waste, but it causes further waste. It levies what may be called a black smoke tax, and everybody living in Manchester pays it. It is levied on buildings, merchandise, gardens, furniture, curtains, on paints and wall paper, on clothes, and last, but not least, on personal health, and even, we might say, on personal appearance.
It is estimated that the black smoke tax in Manchester is not less than three-quarter million pounds (three and three-quarter million dollars) a year.

Architects have estimated, some that as much as 50 per cent. would be saved on the upkeep and maintenance of buildings if the atmosphere were clean. Only house painters gain. Manchester is described as "the house painters' paradise."—London Times.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

THE STEAMER NELSECO II



will make Sunday Excursions to Ocean Beach every Sunday during the season, leaving the railroad dock at foot of Market Street, at 10:30 a. m. and arriving at the Beach at 12 o'clock. Returning leave the Beach at 5 o'clock and reach Norwich at 6:30.
This is a brand new boat with Deissel engine, and ample accommodations for 600 passengers.
FARE 40c EACH WAY.

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This is a brand new boat with Deissel engine, and ample accommodations for 600 passengers.
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FRECKLES
Now is the Time to Get Rid of These Ugly Spots
There's no longer the slightest need of feeling ashamed of your freckles, as Othine—double strength—is guaranteed to remove these homely spots. Simply get an ounce of Othine—double strength—from any drugist and apply a little of it at night and morning and you should soon see that even the worst freckles have begun to disappear, while the lighter ones have vanished entirely. It is seldom that more than an ounce is needed to completely clear the skin and gain a beautiful clear complexion.
Be sure to ask for the double strength Othine as this is sold under guarantee of money back if it fails to remove freckles.
Try Frezone! Your drugist sells a tiny bottle, sufficient to rid your feet of every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and calluses, without one particle of pain, soreness or irritation. Frezone is the mysterious ether discovery of a Cincinnati genius.

THE SUIT that looked well when you bought it but wretched after you wore it; the frock you adored last week and discarded this week; these are the extravagant purchases, the costly errors, that make shopping an uncertainty.

But don't give up hope. There is no good reason why you, too, should not always be well dressed whether you spend a little or a great deal. . . . It's all a simple matter of where you shop.

QUALITY INDIVIDUALITY SERVICE
The Boston Store's APPAREL SHOP

BARGAIN DAY
SATURDAY, AUGUST 7th
See Window Display For Prices.
WALK AND SAVE MONEY
SALOMON'S
GENTS' FURNISHINGS, HATS, SHOES AND BOYS' WEAR
100 Franklin Street Open Evenings Norwich, Conn.
A Few Minutes' Walk From Franklin Square